THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

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BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit:

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☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

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The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

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CESSNA & SHANNON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

W. M. HALL. JOHN PALMER.

HALL & PALMER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to there care. Office on Juliana Street, (near. ly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.

Will hereafter practice regularly in he several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrnsted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved ro the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1,1861.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

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☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

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Hon. Job Mann, Hon. John Cessna, and John Mower, Bedford Pa., R. Forward, Somerset, Bunn, Raiguel & Co., Phil. J. Watt & Co., J. W. Cuiley, & Co., Pittsburg.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

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NATURAL TEETH filled, regulated, polished, &c., in the best manner, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one to an entire sett.

Office in the Bank Building, on Juliana street, Bedford.

CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to.

In addition to recent improvements in the mounting of ARTIFICIAL TEETH on Gold and Silver Plate, I am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcanite or Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver, and 20 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see

C. N. HICKOK.

Bedford, January 10, 1863.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for *CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS*, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

ap24-3m Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Whereas letters testamentary to the estate of Anthony Zimmers, late of Bedford township, Bedford county, dec'd, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE K. ZIMMERS, Bedford tp.,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Bedford bor.

May 22, 1863—6ts.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Nancy T. Black, late of Bloody Run borough, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in said borough; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL BENDER, Ex'r.

May 22, 1863—6ts

Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 58. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 3065

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1863. VOL. 6, NO 49.

Rates of Advertising.

One Square, three weeks or less	$1 25
One Square, each additional insertion less than three months	25

	3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	1 YEAR
One square	$3 00	$4 00	$6 00
Two squares	4 00	5 00	9
Three squares	5 00	7 00	12
¼ Column	6 00	9 00	15 00
½ Column	8 00	12 00	20 0
⅝ Column	12 00	18 00	30 00
One Column	18 00	30 00	50 00

Administrators' and Executors' notices $2.50, Auditors' notices $1.50, if under 10 lines, $2.00 if more than a square and less than 20 lines. Estrays, $1.25, if but one head is advertised, 25 cents for every additional head.

The space occupied by ten lines of this size of type counts one square. All fractions of a square under five lines will be measured as a half square and all over five lines as a full square. All legal advertisements will be charged to the person handing them in.

Major General Butler.

The Boston *Courier* excuses the publication of the following upon the ground that Gen. Butler is a public man, and because the affair has got into print:

We have received from the best authority the facts of the encounter at Lowell. As we learn the facts, they are as follows: Mr. Russell, who is a mason in Lowell, was employed by a Mr. Eastman, the agent of General Butler, to lay the pipes in a drain which Eastman had dug on the General's premises. The laying of the pipes was nearly completed, one only of the sections lying by the side of the trench. At this time Gen. Butler came towards Mr. Russell, and ordered him to remove a large stone within the side of the drain, and some distance beneath the surface of the ground, saying it would interfere with the plough. To this Mr. Russell objected, stating that it was his business to lay the pipes, and not to dig the drain, which had been prepared by Eastman. Thereupon, Gen. B., with violence and profane language, ordered him to leave his premises. Mr. Russell told him that he was employed by another person, and did not look to him for his pay, and should finish his work. Gen. B. then kicked the section of the pipe into the drain, which Mr. Russell picked up and placed again in its former position. Repeating the offensive language, Gen. B. kicked the pipe over again; and as Mr. Russell was attempting to replace it, he received a violent blow in the face. We understand that subsequently Gen. B. alleged this to have been an accident; but the statements on the other side do not correspond with that view of the case. Mr. Russell immediately jumped from the ditch and as quickly General B. was flat upon the ground and Mr. Russell had him by the throat and held him there. Gen. B. is alleged to have made no resistance; after holding him as long as he tho't necessary, Mr. Russell allowed him to rise, and accompanied him a hundred or two hundred rods out of the field.

We learn that Mr. Russell told the Gen. that he was an old man, over 60 years of age, and had never been assailed in this way; that the General must remember he was in Massachusetts, not New Orleans; and that such conduct as his would not be tolerated on New England soil. He also told him it was no wonder we were beaten by the rebels, when such officers led our men; that, for his own part, he was the grandson of a revolutionary patriot, who was killed by the British in his own house, (at Lexington,) and he himself and the other descendants of that man had been true to their Democratic principles. Reminding the General of his action at the Charleston Convention, and of his political tergiversations in general, Mr. Russell then left him. We are not disposed to make any comments on this transaction. We give the facts as they were detailed to us; and, as we are informed, the affair was witnessed by numbers of persons.

Negro Soldiers.

One of "Doniphan's Men," of St. Louis, sends us this specimen of negro valor in the Mexican war:

"A number of the officers of Doniphan's regiment had selected their favorite servants and they accompanied their masters to the tented field. On the march from El Paso to Chihuahua the darkies, fired with military ardor determined to form a company of their own. Joe, a servant of Lieut. D., of Maj. Clark's artillery, was elected captain, and about one-half of the remaining volunteers were appointed to fill some office, and thus were entitled to a title. Joe made his appearance on parade in a cocked hat, feathers, epaulets, sabre, etc., all right. He was impatient for the foe. When it was reported that the enemy was awaiting us at Sacramento, Joe was exultant. He would show the white folks what he and his men would do. "He would be whar de fight was, and ef Massa D. expected Joe to hold his hoss, Massa D. was mistook, dare den!"

The battle of Sacramento was fought and the enemy routed completely, but Joe and his men had been wholly invisible.—The day after the battle Lieut. L. said to Captain Joe:

"Where's your company, Joe? I didn't see anything of you and your men yesterday, and I hear that you hid behind the wagons?"

"Oh, Massa Lieutenant," replied the crestfallen Capt. Joe, "I'se sorry to say my men did take to de wagins! I begged 'em to come out like men, but dey wouldn't! No, sah! dey stuck to de wagins, and I couldn't git 'em out."

"Well," said Lieut. L., "why didn't you leave them? you might have been in the fight, anyhow."

"Why, Massa, to tell you de truf," said Joe, "I did come to de line at first, and I stood dar for awhile, but when de balls begin to come so thicker and faster, and more of 'em, I tot de best ting dis nigger could do was to git behind de wagin hisself!"

Joe's company was disbanded the next day.

Negro Soldiers Against Irish Soldiers.

THE CHICAGO IRISH LEGION.

HEADQUARTERS 90th Ill. Vol.
Lafayette, Tenn., May 18.

To the Editor of the Chicago Times:

In his proselyting peregrinations in the Southwest, Adjutant General Thomas, styling himself the mouthpiece of President Lincoln and the Secretary of War, has just vouchsafed us a very brief, but none the less mischievous visit this afternoon—having a few minutes prior to his arrival heralded his approach over the wires. The "Legion," with characteristic promptitude, and appearing admirably, were quickly on the designated ground, in readiness to render to the distinguished public functionary the honor due to his exalted position.

Presently the train draws up in front of the regiment (temporarily commanded by Maj. Stewart) who salutes the General handsomely, according to the prescribed mode, by presenting arms. He seemed, however, to have anticipated a "rapturous" welcome, and scarcely concealed his disappointment at the tameness with which he was met. Indeed, he made the suggestive remark that he had been received with unbounded "enthusiasm" where he had previously held forth. He had been making a great many speeches, (so he said) and quite unnecessarily excused himself in advance for the shortness of his speech—which, to be candid, was its least fault. He modestly proclaimed, iterated and reiterated, that he was the Adjutant General of the United States, not only of the volunteer, but of the regular forces; that he had come to see for himself and correct abuses; that he had organized, or authorized to be organized, ever so many "colored regiments," and would arm, clothe and feed them; that they were models of bravery and fidelity; that they would relieve the white soldiers in the barracks, forts, and posts; that he had many years since seen negro regiments in India and in other countries; that he had just returned from the lower regions (I don't quote his exact words;) that he had there placed many plantations under cultivation by "free labor;" that their new masters paid the negroes for their labor; and that the former parties, he had "demonstrated," could make more money than if the original relations between them had remained in statu quo, &c., &c., and finally, that he himself, "had but recently drilled a company of negroes," and that "they drilled very creditably" indeed. But we obtuse Hibernians, could not, for the lives of us, see the subject "in that light," and remained provokingly taciturn, without the slightest evidence of conversion, or even the least "manifestation" of approximating "change," being, no doubt, as the doughty General frankly admitted he had once been, "prejudiced against the colored race." But then, who knows but that our excusable 'prejudice' against our 'free American' brethren of "African descent" may yet happily vanish, as did the General's?—for I tell you, Mr. Editor, if we do not ere long become thoroughly enlightened in the science of "Niggerology," it will not be the fault of Gen. Thomas, or for any want of ample opportunity to become familiar with the subject in its various phases and forms "in real life."

He commanded that we should receive Sambo with open arms and "distinguished consideration;" that we should feed him, clothe him, and of course, lodge him; and moreover, actually called for cheers for the President's "war policies" in relation to the negroes, whereupon every man in the regiment, for the moment, lost the faculty of speech and the power of motion! The gallant Major, in the hope of extricating our brave men from their awkward dilemma, and restoring to them the use of their tongues and muscles, called for "three cheers for the Union," when lo! up go the caps, and loudly burst forth from stentorian lungs, the enthusiastic cheers called for, with a "tiger" to boot! But *mirabile dictu!* the General flies into a violent passion, declaring that this did not satisfy him. It was not what he wanted! and he would not leave here until every officer and man signified his determination to yield a free and unreserved support to the negro policy of the Administration! The demanded cheers were again called for, but not a cheer was heard, save that of one single man, and I will not mention his name—suffice it to say he is not an Irishman. Three cheers were given for the President, and for all officers over them by the men, with a declaration that they had never yet refused, and never would refuse, to obey any order of their superiors. But the haughty dictator waxed still more wrathy, asseverating that he would immediately dismiss every officer and man who contumaciously dared to refuse cheering "three times" for the negro "policy;" but still not a man moved nor a syllable was uttered, save by the one man excepted before. This was more than the irate General could bear, and he ordered every man opposed to his "policy" to step to the front; but, as there was no exception to the ranks, the men preserved their immobility for a moment, when out stepped Sergeant Michael Meehan, of my company, and another sergeant, whose name I do not now recollect. The General, to be sure, reprimanded them severely Sergeant Meehan gracefully saluting the great man, replied, "I speak only for myself. I have never disobeyed an order of my superior officers, and never shall; but I cannot cheer for principles which I ——"

"Take them to the guard house immediately! Take them along! Take them along!" and the chivalrous general turned to leave, vowing his determination to put the entire regiment under arrest, because they would not basely stultify themselves and renounce the honest convictions of their hearts; in other words, because six hundred as brave men and true patriots as ever shouldered a musket or charged a bayonet, do not "voluntarily" and falsely avow that they are thorough paced Abolitionists, and only the equals of a semi-savage, brutal, and irredeemably degraded race.

Notwithstanding the anger of the General—and to his immortal honor be it mentioned—he has graciously vouchsafed us an entire week for repentance; but whoever will not, on this day week, make free and public profession of the new faith, according to St. Phillips, and hurrah for the nigger, will be dreadfully punished by the General, who will, no doubt, according to promise, return to receive us into the Abolition church, after having first "mustered us out" of the Democratic fold.

Talk about arbitrary arrests, illegal prosecutions, and cruel incarcerations; but, great God! whoever heard of tyranny equal to what I have but feebly and hastily sketched: and these are the first lines I have been able to pen for a week, having been so severely injured in the line of my duty, a month since, that I am for the second time undergoing medical treatment; and hence was not in command of my company today, though I hope to be on the next visit of the Adjutant General to the regiment.

Is it any wonder that our country is distracted and that so little is effected in the cause of its restoration and the re-establishment of its authority, when a regiment that, before it was twenty days in the field, earned and received the applause (in a special public order) of the commanding General, authorizing it to place upon its banners, a historic inscription, commemorative of the defence of its unprotected post against ten times its own number, are thus to be tyrannized over and wantonly abused "by authority of President Lincoln and the War Department?" What in the name of high heaven can it mean? If this regiment could, thro' dread of worse than even British despotism, and through fear of the relentless tyranny by which they are thus causelessly threatened, be compelled to formally renounce the political principles which they now hold sacred, and affect to substitute in their stead the isms of the Phillipses, Garrisons, Ward Beechers, Fred. Douglases, and others of that breed, I am at a loss to comprehend what object is expected to be attained, or what advantage can possibly accrue from a successful attempt at coercion. The 90th Regiment have never dishonored their country or their especial friends in any manner, either by the commission of disgraceful acts, or failing to perform all that the most exacting commanders and authorities could possibly require. This very important and frequently threatened post is garrisoned now (as it has been for two months past) only by our regiment, and a section of a battery of light artillery, whereas I am told it has not heretofore been entrusted to the protection of less than four or five times our numerical strength, with two batteries of artillery, and this is the way in which we are treated, and how our services are requited by an official who publicly claims to represent the President of the United States and his cabinet! Was a wickeder or more reckless exhibition of ingratitude ever perpetrated than this? and will our State authorities silently and passively submit to the commission of the wilful outrage with which we are menaced? It is hoped not. We are entitled to the consideration of the authorities of our own State, though they are chiefly Republicans and we Democrats.

A spy sent out by Gen. Smith from LaGrange has just arrived from the scene of Gen. Chalmer's command—numbering 5,000 or 6,000 cavalry—who informs us that that rebel chief was advancing in this direction yesterday, and distant about 30 miles. When the Adjutant General was here he alluded to our danger, and when it was remarked that the 90th would give them a warm reception, he graciously condescended to reply: "I am well aware that you will fight; but I will do what I have said if every man does not declare himself in favor of this policy within a week."

In order to avert any censure for the authorship of this article from any other officer, I will state that not one of the regiment is cognizant of its composition, and I subscribe my own name to it in full.

It is reported that before he reached Lafayette the Adjutant General met with a similar reception to that which greeted him here and at many other points on his way, and that the entire of the 18th Illinois—I think it is—were ordered under arrest for the same offence or crime of which we are guilty.

THOMAS K. BARRETT,
Capt. Co. K, 90th Illinois.

The Irish soldiers of Illinois *are not the men to forswear their political principles.* They are brave to a fault. One Irish regiment from that State, (that of the well known Col. Mulligan,) held New Creek, Va., a most important point on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio road, for months and were never troubled. Had any other regiment been there, the rebels would have made short work of them but they were afraid of Mulligan and the Illinois tigers.—*Times.*

☞As a train of cars filled with Democrats was returning from a Convention at Mount Gilead, Ohio, recently, and while stopping to take wood and water, a crowd of Abolitionists threw stones at the cars, breaking the windows, but injuring nobody.

☞Jemmy remarked to his grandmother that old Mrs. Cranshaw had the appearance of a person with one foot in the grave. 'Well, really, upon my word,' said the antique lady, 'I thought I noticed she walked a lectle lame lately.'

☞Moliere was asked the reason why, in certain countries, the king may assume the crown at fourteen years of age, and cannot marry before eighteen? 'It is,' answered Moliere, 'because it is more difficult to rule a wife than a kingdom.'

☞An Irish lad complained the other day of the harsh treatment he received from his father. 'Treats me,' said he mournfully, 'as if I was his son by another mother.'

EDITING A PAPER.

Editing a paper now is a very pleasant business. If it contains too much political matter, people won't have it.

If it contains too little, they won't have it.

If the type is large it don't contain enough reading matter.

If the type is small people can't read it.

If we publish telegraph reports folks say they are nothing but lies.

If we omit them, they say we have no enterprise or suppress them for political effect.

If we have in a few jokes, folks say we are nothing but a rattle head.

If we omit jokes, they say we are an old fossil.

If we publish original matter, they damn us for not giving selections.

If we publish selections folks say we are lazy for not writing more and giving what they have not read in some other papers.

If we give a man complimentary notices we are censured for being partial.

If we do not, all hands say we are a greedy hog.

If we insert an article which pleases the ladies, men become jealous.

If we do not cater to their wishes, the paper is not fit to have in the house.

If we attend church, they say it is only for effect.

If we do not, they denounce us as deceitful and desperately wicked.

If we speak well of any act of the President, folks say we dare not do otherwise.

If we censure him they call us a traitor.

If we remain in the office and attend to business, folks say we are too proud to mingle with other fellows.

If we go out they say we never attend to business.

If we do not pay all bills promptly, folks say we are not to be trusted.

If we do pay promptly, they say we steal the money.

If we wear poor clothes, they say business is poor.

If we wear good ones they say we are a spendthrift.

Now what is a poor fellow to do?

PUZZLING A LAWYER.—Everybody in Philadelphia, and out of Philadelphia, we believe, (says the Germantown *Telegraph,*) knows, or has heard of Gottlieb Scheerer, a tall, robust, well-formed German, with a small, twinkling eye, and a look that tells you quite as plainly as language, that 'he knows a thing or two.') Being called upon the stand as witness on one occasion, he was catechised rather severely, (as the story goes,) by Mr. Dallas, who expected to make out a strong point, by eliciting something from the following questions:

'Were you at Harrisburg, Mr. Scheerer, in December?'

'At Harrisburg in December, did you say, Mr. Dallas?

'Yes sir, I said at Harrisburg in December.'

Putting his head down thoughtfully for a moment, he replied:

'No, sir, I was not.'

'Were you at Harrisburg in January, Mr. Scheerer?'

'At Harrisburg in January, did you say, Mr. Dallas?'

'Yes, sir, at Harrisburg in January.'

Relapsing into a thoughtful mood for a moment, he replied:

'No, sir, I was not in Harrisburg in January.'

'Well, Mr. Scheerer, were you in Harrisburg in February?

Did you say at Harrisburg in February, Mr. Dallas?

'Yes, sir,—answer me if you please—I said at Harrisburg in February.'

Studying a moment or two, as before:

'No, sir, I was not at Harrisburg in February.'

Getting somewhat out of patience with him, Mr. Dallas elevated his tone and fiercely demanded:

'At what time, then sir, were you at Harrisburg?'

'At Harrisburg? At Harrisburg, did you say, Mr. Dallas?

'Yes,' yelled the now infuriated lawyer, 'at Harrisburg.'

Again the head dropped, and the man once more thought for a moment, but his head suddenly raised, and a smile playing over his features, replied:

'Mr. Dallas, I was never at Harrisburg in my life.'

Of course the court adjourned instanter.

GOLD MONEY.—Henry III, in the year 1257, in great distress for want of money, was the first prince who ever coined gold in England. The piece he caused to be struck was of pure gold, about the size of a shilling, and was to pass in the common proportion of gold to silver for twenty pennies of the latter metal. It is not said for what reason, but only that, in the month of November, in that year, the citizens of London petitioned against it and Henry consented to call it in.

Of this curious coin, called the gold penny of King Henry Third, three specimens only are remaining, one of which is in the British Museum; it has a full length figure of the king, sitting on his throne, on one side. Till Edward the Third's time no more gold money was coined in England. He, by the advice of his council, in 1344, commanded florins of gold to be coined, to pass for six shillings; half florins to pass for three shillings; and quarter florins to pass for one shilling and six pence. A few months after, however, the name and value of the coin was changed, and gold nobles, half nobles, and farthing nobles were made known by proclamation—the first to pass for six shillings and eight pence, and the others in proportion. The noble had the armed figure of the king represented in a ship, in commemoration, it is supposed, of a naval victory he had obtained.—Such were the earliest gold coins of England.

☞On one of the most memorable days when the Kansas Nebraska Bill was being debated, Senator Seward tapped Douglas on the shoulder, and whispered in his ear that he had some Bourbon in the Senator's private room which was twenty years old, and upon which he desired to get Douglas' judgment. 'The Little Giant' declined, stating that he meant to speak in a few minutes, and wished his brain unclouded by the fumes of liquor. At the conclusion of his speech Douglas sank down exhausted in his chair, hardly conscious of the congratulation of those who flocked around him. At this juncture, Seward seized the orator's arm and bore him off to the Senatorial sanctum. 'Here's the Bourbon, Douglas,' said Seward, 'try some—it is sixty years old.' 'Seward,' remarked Douglas, I have made to-day the longest speech I ever delivered; historyhas no parallel for it.' 'How is that?'—rejoined Seward; you spoke about two hours only. Douglas smiling, replied; 'Don't you recollect that a moment before I obtained the floor you invited me to partake of some Bourbon twenty years old, and now immediately, after closing my remarks you extend to me some of the same liquor, with the assertion that it is sixty years old:—A forty years speech was never delivered before. Seward acknowledged the 'corn,' and the two enemies (politically) 'smiled.'

GET ENOUGH SLEEP.—We have often heard young men remark that four or five hours' sleep was all they wanted, and all that the human system required. The habit of going without sufficient sleep is very injurious. Thousands, no doubt, permanently injure their health in this way. We live in a fast age, when everybody seems to be trying to pervert the order of nature: If folks will persist in turning night into day, it is not to be wondered that few last to the allotted term of life. No matter what be a man's occupation—physical or mental, or, like Othello's, "gone," and living in idleness—the constitution cannot last, depend upon it, without a sufficiency of regular and refreshing sleep. Joe Hunter, the great surgeon, died suddenly of spasmodic affection of the heart, a disease greatly encouraged by want of sleep. In a volume just published by a medical man, there is one great lesson that hard students and literary men may learn, and that is, that Hunter probably killed himself by taking too little sleep. "Four hours' rest at night, and one after dinner cannot be deemed sufficient to recruit the exhausted powers of the body and mind." Certainly not; and the consequence was, that Hunter died early. If men will insist in cheating sleep, her "twin sister Death" will avenge the insult.

IMMENSE FLOWING WELL.—One of the most valuable veins of petroleum yet discovered was lately struck on the Farrell farm, on Oil Creek, Venango county. The well commenced flowing on Saturday week, the oil spouting up to a height of fifty feet, with a roar like a hurricane, and escaping at the rate of two thousand barrels per day. A stopcock was got on after much trouble, and the flow can now be regulated to suit the demand. Another flowing well in the vicinity was so affected by the opening of the new well that its yield decreased by over three hundred barrels per day. The Farrell well, which is about four hundred and fifty feet deep, was, at last accounts, flowing steadily at the rate of twelve hundred barrels a day. This, even at the moderate prices, now ruling at the wells, would yield the owners $3,600 per day—almost as profitable as a Government contract.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—The Abolitionists in Congress voted down or refused to accept,

The Crittenden Compromise;
The Border State Compromise;
Mr. Douglas' Compromise;
Bigler's proposition to submit the Crittenden Compromise to a vote of the people, and
Adams' Compromise.

Let no man forget these facts.

☞The Republicans are making a great effort to palm off their candidate for Governor in Ohio, John Brough, as a Democrat. The Ohio Democracy understand this and will not accept a 'wolf in sheep's clothing.'

☞Secretary Chase has discharged a clerk from the Treasury Department for refusing to subscribe to the fund for raising negro regiments in Washington.

☞Silent gratitude was well exemplified by the little boy, who, when asked whether he thanked the lady for the stick of candy she had given him, he replied: 'yes, but I didn't tell her so.'

☞The true way of reaching the right is through the heart of the wrong; he who goes around it finds but the other side of wrong, and the wrong side of right.

☞Patience is very good, but perseverance is much better.—While the former stands as a stoic under difficulties, the latter whips them out of the ring.

☞A German proverb expresses, in thirteen words, the substance of social philosophy; 'what you would have in the nation you must plant in the schools.'

☞One hour lost in the morning will put back all the business of the day; one hour gained by rising early, will make one month in the year.

☞The number of men now in hospitals at Washington is about 6,000.

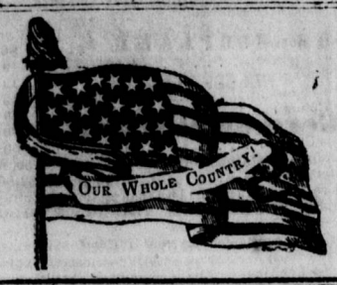
"MA, if you will give me an apple I will be good."

"No, my child—you must not be good for *pay*—you ought to be *good for nothing.*"

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY : : : JULY 10, 1863.



DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEORGE W. WOODWARD,
OF LUZERNE.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WALTER H. LOWRIE,
OF ALLEGHENY.

COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,
B. F. MEYERS, Bedford Bor.

PROTHONOTARY,
O. E. SHANNON, Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,
JOHN ALDSTADT, St. Clair.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
SAMUEL DAVIS, Bedford Bor.

TREASURER,
J. B. FARQUHAR, Bedford Bor.

COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE RHOADS, Liberty.

AUDITOR,
DANIEL BARLEY, M. Woodberry.

POOR DIRECTOR,
HENRY MOSES, Bedford tp.

CORONER,
JAMES MATTINGLY, Londonderry.

The Invasion.

When the present unhappy war began, the Federal Administration called for men and money to be used in "putting down the rebellion." These means were forthcoming to a greater extent than ever the official calls demanded. The finest army that ever trod the soil of America, sprang into existence, almost as if by magic, in response to the reqtisition of the Federal authorities. This grand body of men has been frittered away by the imbecility of the Administration, until but a few scattered regiments of those who originally composed it, remain in the field. A million of men have been sacrificed and a billion and a half of money expended, and as the result of this stupendous outlay of life and treasure, we behold the invasion of our own State, the devastation of our fields, the plunder of our merchandise, the burning of our workshops and our very State Capital at the mercy of the rebel army. True, we may expel the invader from our soil; nay, even at this writing he may be hurrying back to his entrenchments South of the Potomac. But how will this compensate Pennsylvania for the immense loss she has sustained through the criminal mismanagement at Washington? How will the mere fact that we are clear of the presence of rebel troops, repay us for the terrible damage inflicted upon the property of a very large portion of our people? Nothing short of the immediate capture of Lee's whole army will make up to the people of Pennsylvania what they have lost by the short but bloody campaign in the State. A mere expulsion of the enemy places the military situation on the Potomac just as it was at the commencement of the war. By this nothing would be really gained, either for Pennsylvania or the Union, except the ground upon which the invader had set his foot. We look, therefore, to those who direct military matters, for the early capture or destruction of Lee's army. If they fail in this, the war will be prolonged indefinitely and Pennsylvania will have made her last great sacrifice in vain.

The News.

We publish such accounts of the recent terrible fighting near Gettysburg, as we have been able to obtain from the most reliable sources. Exaggeration seems to be the order of the day, and, to confess the truth, deliberate falsification appears to be getting quite popular with those who give us the news. We vouch for nothing reported in regard to the late battles. Our own opinion is that the war in Pennsylvania is about to end as the invasiort of Maryland terminated last year—the fighting near Gettysburg being about parallel to that at South Mountain, Antietam and Sharpsburg. The losses on both sides are very heavy. Our troops have evidently taken more prisoners than the enemy. The killed and wounded, on both sides, may be nearly equal, but we incline to think that in this respect the rebels lost more heavily than our army. In the loss of officers, so far as can be ascertained from the reports, the Union army suffered most severely.

From the Southwest, the news is "mixed." A telegram has been received, purporting to have been sent by Com. Porter, to the effect that Vicksburg surrendered on Saturday last. We have been assured so often that Vicksburg had fallen, when it still held out, that we hardly know whether or not to give credence to this despatch. A few days more will confirm the news, if it be true. In Louisiana the rebels have overrun the Teche country and also the Attakapas, lately in our possession. They have likewise captured Brashear city, with 1000 prisoners and a number of cannon, and, it is said, are threatening New Orleans.

The Grand Ovation to Gen. Milroy.

In the crowded state of our columns last week, and owing to the bustle and excitement concerning the apprehended approach of the rebels, we were unable to do justice to the magnificent ovation given by some of the citizens of this place to Maj. Gen. Milroy. We beg pardon of our readers and particularly of those who got up and managed the grand reception of the brave and victorious general, for our shortcoming, and will now endeavor to make all proper amends. We consider the splendid entertainment given to Gen. Milroy, by our intensely patriotic citizens, as very eminently right and proper. A good general ought always to be encouraged by the people for whose welfare he fights. The splendid achievements of Gen. Milroy, since his connection with the army, deserve especial commendation, and it is right and just that loyal people encourage him to further efforts to immortalize his name and bless his country. His brilliant exploits as a military man are so numerous and shed such luminous lustre upon the national arms, that we feel entirely unable to portray them in all their radiant glory. We can only name some of them, leaving their own splendor to illumine the public mind in regard to the great merits of the illustrious man whose vigorous intellect conceived and whose strong arm executed them. We need hardly refer to the conspicuous part played by Gen. Milroy, in the grand triumphal march of the army under Gen. Fremont upon Richmond, during which Stonewall Jackson was killed and the rebel army routed, and which would have ended in the capture of the rebel capital had not McClellan foolishly driven the whole of Jeff. Davis' forces back to that doomed city and immediately between Fremont and its beleaguered walls. We must, however, not forget one very notable victory over the rebellion gained by Gen. Milroy in Western Virginia. In the city of Wheeling there was published a rebel newspaper called *The Press*, which insisted upon supporting the Constitution of the United States and upon the execution of the Federal laws and which favored the restoration of the Union as it was made by Washington, Madison and Hamilton. Now, Gen. Milroy, fearing lest this rebel sheet might bring the Constitution into disrepute and might endanger the cause of the old Union, (of which he is heartily in favor), suppressed it in the most summary manner and thus cut off the right arm of the rebellion in Western Virginia. This brilliant feat of the military genius of Gen. Milroy, at once liberated the people of Western Virginia from the thraldom of political discussion and thenceforward all who talked and voted did so in favor of New Virginia and the Union as they ought to be, according to the gospel of President Lincoln. Having secured freedom of speech and of the press to the people of Western Virginia, Gen. Milroy's great talents were required in a different field of operations. We have not the space or we would gladly give a detailed account of the glorious triumphs which crowned the arms of the victorious general from Wheeling even unto Winchester. Suffice it to say that Stonewall Jackson having evacuated the Shenandoah Valley, Gen. Milroy entered it in triumph. Fortifications had been erected at Winchester by Joe Johnston, strengthened by Jackson, made stronger still by Banks, and finally the works were considered of so peculiarly intricate and labyrinthian a character, that it was deemed necessary to have a first class general in command there, for fear they might not be properly manned and the defenders might be placed on the wrong side of the ditch. Accordingly Gen. Milroy was assigned to the performance of this difficult task. The General immediately set about his work and soon had things in excellent order. The enemy not making any demonstrations upon him, he was at leisure to mature plans for the capture of Richmond and the annihilation of the rebellion. He soon hit upon an excellent programme. As his plans are now almost fully developed, there can be no harm in giving them to the public. Knowing that Lee intended attacking him, he determined to fight him a little while, and, then, in order to draw Lee's forces after him, to retreat with about one-fifth of his command, mainly cavalry, into the State of Pennsylvania, leaving the remaining four-fifths of his forces, and all his cannon, munitions, and supplies to fall into the hands of the rebels, in order to whet their appetite for pursuit. Having drawn them into the mountains of Pennsylvania, Governor Curtin would call out the militia, who were to block up the passes and gaps with rocks rolled down from the hills. Caught in this trap, how could a single rebel escape? Then it would be General Milroy's time to march upon Richmond. Knowing a secret opening through the mountains, he and his army would quietly steal forth, shut up the place of their exit, and with the rebel army thus imprisoned in a kind of natural Fort Lafayette, Richmond would soon be at their mercy. Now, the loyal people of Bedford, convinced as to the great military talents of Gen. Milroy, and appreciating in all its vastness and grandeur, the wisdom of the General's plan for the capture of the rebel capital, could do nothing less than give him an ovation. We are only sorry that the War Department, with its usual meddlesome disposition had to interfere with Gen. Milroy's plans by relieving him of his command, and thus to dash the hope and the joy of our loyal people.

☞The Copperhead Barn-burners of St. Clair or Napier applied the torch to the barn of Mr. Blackburn in St. Clair township and consumed it and its contents. Cause—he is a Union man. Mr. Blackburn requests us to say, that he is under many obligations to his neighbors for the almost superhuman efforts to save his other property.

The above wholesale falsehood we find in the last issue of the Bedford *Inquirer*. The bad taste exhibited in this editorial *morceau*, we, of course, excuse, as nothing better could be expected from the low and grovelling creature who penned it. The slander upon the Democracy of St. Clair and Napier, intended to be promulged by this reckless lie, we hurl back upon its inventor, and ask him to clear the skirts of his own party, of the black stain of the riots, malicious mischief *and arson*, in the perpetration of which, Abolition rowdies, instigated by men like him, have been engaged ever since the beginning of the war. Let this precious apostle of law and order, sweep before his own door, let him put on sackcloth and ashes for the crimes to which he has endeavored to incite the lawless in his own party, and when he shall have purified himself and those for whom he pretends to speak, of the smell of Abolition mobs and Jacobin riots, let him utter his *suspicions* of the Democracy of St. Clair and Napier. Until then, let shame bid him hold his peace.

Lest better men than the Jacobin knave who prints articles like that above for mere *political* effect, may be misled by this bold *canard*, we shall add a few words in refutation of the charge of *arson* brought against the Democracy of St. Clair and Napier. Two barns and a saw mill have been burned in the townships referred to. Whether these buildings were burned accidentally, or were fired by an incendiary, is a matter of conjecture. But, the Bedford *Inquirer* seems to think that these fires are attributable to incendiarism; nay it goes so far as to charge the Democrats ("Copperheads," in Abolition parlance) of St. Clair and Napier, with being the incendiaries. Now, if the editor of that sheet knows the guilty parties to be Democrats, why does he not name them, why does he not make information against them and have them punished? Will he oblige the public, as well as the men whose property has been consumed, by publishing the names of these barn and saw-mill burners? He *must* do it, or he falters in his duty as a citizen! He must *give the names*, or stand a self-convicted slanderer! We challenge him to do it—we dare him, we demand of him, to do it.

In regard to the burning of Mr. Blackburn's barn, the *Inquirer* might have stated, on the authority of Mr. Blackburn, himself, that one of the men who are styled "Copperheads" by the Jacobins, Mr. Jesse Conner, of St. Clair, worked harder and more efficiently to *save* the burning building and the dwelling and out houses near by, than any other man on the ground. In fact, Mr. Blackburn declares that to the efforts of this Democratic neighbor of his, he owes the preservation of his house and much valuable property.

Again, the slanderer of the Democrats of St. Clair and Napier, might have stated what he knew to be true, viz: that Capt. Aldstadt, the Democratic nominee for Sheriff, exerted himself continually and unremittingly to allay the spirit of opposition to the enrolment, which seemed to be rife in these two districts. But instead of doing this act of simple justice to Captain Aldstadt, we hear that the *Inquirer* clique are secretly trying to connect him with the barn and saw-mill burning, in order, if possible, to render him unpopular where he is not personally known. Out upon the dastard trickster that would thus endeavor to take advantage of a fair and honorable opponent! But let these hounds bay on! They are upon the track of game that will give them some sport before they get thro' with the chase. Mark the words!

Look out for Roorbacks.

We hear that all kinds of stories are in circulation in regard to independent candidates against the Democratic ticket. This, that and the other man, it is rumored, is being groomed and rubbed down for the Abolition scrub-race. There is not a word of truth in any of the stories now afloat to the effect that certain persons hitherto acting with the Democratic party intend to be independent candidates at the coming election. They are all *canards* put in circulation by the Abolitionists. True, some of the Jacobin wire-pullers have been endeavoring to induce some three or four Democrats to permit themselves to be used by them, but their propositions were spurned and rejected. However, it matters not to the Democracy, whether their enemies take their candidates from their own or from our ranks. The Democrat who deserts his party and forswears his principles, *at this late day*, and suffers himself to be run as a candidate against the Democratic ticket, will be known as a *bribed, bought, corrupted man!* Such a renegade will meet with a more disastrous defeat than the worst original Abolitionist in the county. We know hundreds of honorable and fair dealing "Republicans" who would not touch any such Judas. But let our friends be on the look-out for all kinds of roorbacks about the Democratic nominees. Tom Pepper couldn't "hold a candle" to the lies that will be circulated by the Abolitionists, in order, if possible, to damage our county ticket.

Latest News.

From correspondence of the Philadelphia *Age*, written from Gettysburg on Saturday last, we learn that our army took 5000 prisoners in all the late battles and the enemy about 3,500.

Gen. Meade's headquarters are now at Frederick; Gen. Lee's at Hagerstown. The rebel Imboden holds both sides of the Potomac at Williamsport, where he repulsed Gen. French's division, on Monday and Tuesday.

SOMERSET COUNTY.—The Democrats of Somerset county have put in nomination a full ticket composed of the best men in the county. A. J. Cdborn, Esq., one of the leading members of the Somerset Bar, is the nominee for Assembly. Should he be elected, he will represent the county with great credit to himself and to his constituents. W. J. Baer, Esq., was recommended as a candidate for the Senate.

☞Capt. T. H. Lyons, of this place, has succeeded in raising a company of cavalry, under the call for six months service. The company left for Harrisburg on Wednesday last. Capt. Lyons is a brave, energetic, good-looking and enthusiastic soldier, and we hope he may pass through the storm of war without a scratch or a scar.

☞The Keystone Guards, from Wilmore, Cambria co., under command of Capt. Hughes and Lieut. Barbour, numbering 68 men, are now stationed at Pattonsville Gap. We were fortunate enough to make the acquaintance of Lieut. Barbour, whom we found to be a gentleman in all respects and every inch a soldier.

☞The loss of a hand, excitement, 4th of July, Government Printing, &c., compel us to lay over for a week. There will be no paper issued from this office next week.—*Bed. Inquirer.*

"Government Printing!" That's what's the matter! Patriotism for sale cheap at the *Inquirer* office; "Government Printing" taken in payment! No wonder Durborrow's voice is for war.

☞We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Richard Leo, Cabinet maker, &c., in this issue. He is a young man of energy and steady habits and merits a share of the public patronage.

DICKINSON COLLEGE—The exercises preliminary to the annual commencement at Dickinson College, Carlisle, came off last week, the danger of a surprise by Jenkins' horse thieves to the contrary notwithstanding. The Junior prize contest was held in Rheem's Hall, on Monday evening, June 23d. There were twelve contestants. The Gold Medal was awarded to Sebastain Brown, Clarkesville, Md. His oration, upon the subject of "National Reform," is said to have been a masterly effort, exhibiting scholastic attainments of the first order. The Silver Medal was carried off by Moses A. Points, Bedford, Pa. Subject—"Conflicts as a Means of Development." This oration also won high encomiums from the large and intelligent audience in attendance.

We find the above in the Harrisburg *Patriot & Union*, of a late date. We con gratulate our young friend, Points, on his success, for we are quite sure he deserved it.

A GOOD TICKET.—The Democratic Convention of Bedford county placed in nomination the following excellent ticket: Assembly, B. F. Meyers; Prothonotary, O. E. Shannon; Sheriff, John Aldstadt; Associate Judge, Maj. Samuel Davis; Treasurer, James B. Farquhar; Commissioner, George Rhoads; Poor Director, Henry Moses; Auditor, Daniel Barley; Coroner, James Mattingly. The Convention was peculiarly fortunate in the selection of B. F Meyers, Esq., for Assembly. Mr. Meyers is an able and eloquent speaker, an honest man and a worthy citizen. He will add STRENGTH TO THE TICKET, and from the confidence we have in his courage and ability, we feel sure that the people will find in him a standard bearer well worthy of the times. With this ticket, Bedford county is good for 1,000 majority.—*Somerset Democrat.*

THE NEW COMMANDER.—The removal of Gen. Hooker from the command of the Army of the Potomac "at his own request," was not without good and immediate cause. The necessity for the step was only too manifest to those who were aware of the facts. Unusual as such a step is in the midst of such important movements, in the present case it would have been criminal, under the circumstances, for the administration longer to withhold the order; and the only regret in connection with the matter is that it was delayed so long.

Gen. Meade enters on his position under circumstauces of the most painful responsibility, and is therefore entitled to, as he doubtless receives, the sympathy as well as the prayers of the whole people. His duty is like that which devolved on Gen. McClellan a year ago, when re-called to command the army for the defence of the capital. Hooker has permitted the enemy to gain every advantage of position, and to riot for a long time in the richness of Southern Pennsylvania. He doubtless leads a spirited, well fed and comfortable host. They move on as if to the certainty of victory. Under these circumstances, if Gen. Meade fails, he will by no means deserve censure or loss of confidence, for he is now called to do a work which will task every energy, every nerve, and in which we can only hope that he will do his duty, and we must leave the rest to a higher power than men can control. An evening paper, with the most profound blindness to the true state of affairs, warns him not to do as McClellan did at Antietam. We shall be content, jubilant, if he will do as much, and send Lee back with his defeated hosts across the Potomac. Let us hope for that much. The hour is one of deep anxiety. The fate of the nation may hang on the result. It becomes all to be earnest, patient and hopeful.

The Abolition Enmity to McClellan.

We are informed by a gentleman of unimpeachable veracity that a certain very prominent Republican and Government *attache* in this city, declared a day or two ago that "rather than see McClellan recalled he would prefer to see Lee's army in full possession of Philadelphia, and the Southern Confederacy entierly triumphant."

We do not choose to name this man, who is well and widely known, but the fact of his making this declaration can be established beyond question.—*Evening Journal.*

Something worth Noticing.

There are three regiments that have lately been preparing for the State defence. Two are Democratic and one is Republican. Col. Charles J. Biddle's Democratic regiment secured six hundred men in twenty-four hours. Col. Alfred Day's Coal Regiment, also Democratic, secured seventeen hundred in two days. The Union League has been drumming for a week, with all the aid of money and position, and its regiment is still a skeleton. The people know who is with them, and where to find their best officers. —*Evening Journal.*

League Patriotism.

Captain George W. Curtis of West Philadelphia, is raising a Cavalry company. He already has fifty-three men—all obtained by his own exertions. Understanding that the Union League of the Twenty-fourth Ward has raised six thousand dollars to aid in raising troops, he went to certain officers of the league to ask some assistance. He did not want any bounty money for his men, but simply desired means to defray incidental expenses, for printing, music, etc.

The Leaguers refused his request, saying that "none but members of the League could get any of that money." We are assured by a gentleman conversant with the facts that this is a true statement of the case. Comment is unnecessary. —*Eve. Journal.*

Emancipation in Missouri.

The bogus Convention of Missouri, which was elected (?) under bayonet rule, and which really represents only about one-fourth of the people of the State, has passed an act emancipating the slaves, and declaring that the State shall be free in seven years. "All slaves, however, will be held in servitude until 1876.

All slaves over forty years of age will be held during their lives and all under twelve years of age till they are twenty three. After 1870 no slaves can be sold or removed from the State, and, of course, no slaves can be brought into the State and held in slavery." If Missouri ever becomes a *free* State again, this bogus legislation will, doubtless, be reversed. It is simply Abolition humbug, fraudulent, illegal and infamous, as all Abolition acts are.—*Eve. Journal.*

Desperate Battle at Gettysburg.

Interesting Details of the First Day's Battle.

DEATH OF GENERAL REYNOLDS.

Heavy Losses of the First and Eleventh Army Corps.

The First Onset—Death of Reynolds.

BALTIMORE, July 2.—About half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning, as the first Army Corps passed through Gettysburg, on its way northward, its advance encountered the enemy's skirmishers, posted in by-streets and out of the way places. These were quickly dislodged by our skirmishers, and the column proceeded.

When our advance reached a point about a mile north of the town, it came upon the enemy under General Buhll, commanding the right of General A. P. Hill's Corps.

General Reynolds was immediately notified, and he rode to the front, where he found the advance of the two armies engaging each other, principally upon the right of the road. The fight at first was almost entirely an infantry engagement, as the nature of the ground was such as to preclude the use of artillery upon either side. General Reynolds, seeing that he could not use his artillery to any advantage, rode out to an eminence a short distance from the road to find a place to plant a battery, when he received a volley from some sharpshooters posted in a thicket close at hand. His horse became unmanageable, wheeled and reared, and at the same time a ball struck the General in the back of the neck, passing downward, severing the spinal column, and killing him instantly.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 1.—The 1st Corps of Gen. Reynolds had been engaged with the enemy probably about two hours when the 11th arrived on the ground, hurrying up to meet the noise of battle towards us. So far the 1st corps had appeared to have the advantage, but about the time of our arrival the rebels had partially succeeded in turning their flank.

Arriving on the ground, General Howard assumed command and immediately made his dispositions for the battle. The 1st Corps was at this time on a wooded ridge near the Lutheran Theological Seminary; to the right was another range of hills, the right being wooded and crossed by the Harrisburg road. General Howard directed that two divisions of the 11th Corps be placed on this range of hills, the 1st Division on the right and the 3d on the left of the Harrisburg road, a stream being on our extreme right. The 2d Division was held as a general reserve.

General Schurz, being in command of the 11th Corps, endeavored to take the position indicated but owing to the flank of the rebels on the right of the 1st Corps, we were not able to reach the favorable point desired. The rebel corps of General A. P. Hill had, so far, engaged the 1st Corps. But at this time General Ewell's Corps of twenty-five thousand men arrived by the Rock road. It was this overwhelming force which was to be met by seven thousand men. Before they had reached an advantageous defensive position, the rebels had batteries so posted that our columns moving up on an air line afterwards were exposed to a destructive cross fire. General Barlow, on the right, with the 1st Division, made a most desperate effort to take and hold the position assigned him. The brave general, it is said, while riding along in front of his line encouraging his men, while the skirmishers were firing, was hit by a musket ball, and severely wounded in the thigh or groin. The division fought bravely and lost heavily, the brigade of Col. Von Gilsa holding its position firmly, and that of General Ames doing well. The 3d Division, General Schimmelpfennig, was meanwhile striving nobly to hold the position it was directed to hold, immediately on the right of the 1st Corps, and on the cleared part of the hill between the seminary and the position of General Barlow.

The losses in the division show how well it fought. The brigades were commanded by Colonels Krzyzanowski and Von Amesberg. Colonel Von Amesberg had two horses shot under him, but escaped uninjured. Colonel Krzyzanowski was hurt, bnt not disabled, by his horse falling with him. Colonel McGroarty, of the 61st Ohio, behaved with his usual distinguished gallantry, but escaped as if by a miracle. Colonel Brown, of the 157th New York, held an isolated position of particular peril. The regiment lost eighteen of twenty six officers and three-fourths of its men. Lieutenant Col. Arrowsmith, a noble officer of this regiment, was killed. Every regimental commander of Krzyzanowski's brigade was killed or wounded.

The 82d Ohio, Col. Robinson, lost eighteen officers. The 26th Wisconsin lost all but one of its officers. This regiment last fall joined General Sigel at Fairfax with nearly the maximum number, and then appeared splendid. It has been in two fights—Chancellorsville and Gettysburg—and came out with less men than are required to form a company. The 74th Pennsylvania brought off sixteen men. Captain Dilger's battery did splendid execution, constantly changing position as circumstances required. At one time he dismounted an entire rebel battery; at another, rushed up to two pieces in front of our line to assist Colonel McGroarty, who had daringly advanced his regiment in front.

Our right flank was completely turned, and our left at the same time. So superior was the enemy's force. The 1st Corps was giving way, and the 11th found it impossible to maintain its position. The 1st Division retired in good order, and the 3rd fell back nearly at the same time.

General Shimmelpfennig's two aids, Captains Shelten and Klenker, had their horses shot under them. General Schimmelpfennig's horse was shot under him on the retreat, and he was captured. It is presumed that he was wounded, possibly killed, before being taken.

The two divisions fell back slowly, pausing occasionally, and endeavoring to stem the rebel advance. At this juncture the 1st brigade of General Steinwehr's Division was ordered up. This brigade was commanded by Col. Coster, and the force engaged consisted of three small regiments. The brigade formed on the right of Pennsylvania College, a little below the foot of the Washington street. The brigade was too late to more than check the rebel advance for a few moments. They were scarcely formed when they were attacked by three rebel columns and completely enveloped on the right. Col. Coster and his men did all that brave men could do: but it was so late when they were called out that it was scarcely worth while for them to be slaughtered by the artillery and infantry force to which they were exposed.

The rebels had two batteries playing upon our right flank and rear almost from the time the 11th Corps first arrived on the field. The ubiquitous Dilger, with his battery, was on Col. Coster's left, in the road, on an eminence. It did terrible execution with grape and canister on the advancing rebels. The 82d Ohio was supporting this battery, and it was here that Col. Robinson was wounded and taken prisoner.

Our men retreated slowly through Washington street, the rebels closely pursuing, and being in advance of many of our troops on the east side of the town. Captain Dilger's battery unlimbered at the foot of the street and gave the rebels a parting charge of grape.

It is a wonder that the rebels did not press us more closely. While passing slowly, and densely packed, artillery, infantry, and ambulances, along this street up the hill, a battery planted where Captain Dilger's was last stationed would have enfiladed this street completely.

Captain Schiermen's battery, which did excellent service during the day, was especially efficient, while planted on the hill above two batteries of reserve artillery, in protecting their retreat.

As we passed through town, shot, shell and bullets were whistling musically around us, sometimes striking the houses. A shot ricochetted over a regiment in front of me and pierced the wall of an inhabited house. A bullet grazed the ear of Captain Newcomb, with whom I was riding, and struck a horse near us.

The ladies of Gettysburg deserve especially honorable mention. While we were retreating they came out upon the sidewalks, with composed though anxious faces, and offered our soldiers everything needful in the way of refreshments. The shot were whistling meanwhile: but they appeared elevated by noble impulses above the sentiment of fear. They took the most tender care of our wounded as well as those of the rebels who were captured during the day. How we grieved to leave their interesting town in the possession of rebel soldiers.

We fell back to a position south of the town cemetry, which General Howard had first selected as the only good position that we could secure. The rebels did not seem to think it best to dislodge us. The enemy occupied the town on our retirement, and their sharpshooters were stationed on the houses near us.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—A special Harrisburg dispatch to the Bulletin says:—"Nothing is yet known as to results of the battle, but the impression prevails that a great and decisive battle of the campaign has been fought in the neighborhood of Cashtown, on the road between Gettysburg & Chambersburg. It is believed that we have suffered heavy losses in officers and men, but Lee has been so crippled as to place him on the defensive. Yesterday Gen. Meade assumed the offensive. The day previous Lee had attacked us, and was repulsed with heavy loss.—Lee holds a gap in South Monutain, near Chambersburge, through which he expects to escape if defeated.

Dispatches from General Meade.

WASHINGTON, July 5th.—The following important dispatch has been received at the War Department:

FREDERICK, July 4, 8 P. M.—To Major General Halleck, General in Chief:—An expedition sent by me last night has just returned having entirely destroyed the enemy's pontoon bridge over the Potomac, at Williamsport, capturing the guard, a lieutenant and thirteen men.

WM. H. FRENCH, Major General.

WASHINGTON, July 5—P. M.—The following dispatches have been received:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 4th—noon.—To Major Gen. Halleck, Gen. in Chief: The position of affairs is not materially changed since my last dispatch of 7 A. M.

We now hold Gettysburg. The enemy has abandoned large numbers of his killed and wounded on the field.

I shall probably be able to give you a return of our captures and losses before night, and a return of the enemy's killed and wounded in our hands.

GEORGE G. MEADE, Major General.

Lee's Pontoon Bridge Over the Potomac Entirely Destroyed.

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WM. H. FRENCH, Major General.

Official information received from the battle-field Saturday morning, 8.30, says that Lee, under cover of the night and a heavy rain storm, withdrew his forces in the direction of Fairfield and Cashtown. Our army was put immediately in pursuit. The details of this, we are not at liberty to publish.

Important from Louisiana.

[From the Richmond Inquirer, July 1.]

JACKSON, Miss, June 29, 1863.—Official dispatches from General Dick Taylor, dated Alexandria, June 26, says he stormed and carried at the point of the bayonet, with unloaded guns, the enemy's position at Berwick's Bay. The loss in killed and wounded is not known.

The same dispatches say that the enemy's position at Thibodeaux was also carried, but by whom is not stated. It is thought to have been done by General Walker.

This gives us the command of the Mississippi above New Orleans, and enables us to cut off General Banks' supplies.

Lieut. Wilson, with a volunteer party captured Captain Manners and an entire party of fifty-three men, after killing four, who had burned a train of cars at Brookhaven a few days since.

MISSISSIPPI SUMMIT, June 29, 1863.—The New Orleans *Daily True Delta* of the 24th, reports that a fight took place at Lafourche Crossing on the 23d.

The Federal forces engaged were six regiments. The Confederates charged and captured a Federal battery and prisoners, but reported the loss of fifty-three killed, including Colonel Walker, of the Second Texas regiment, who was buried under a flag of truce. The Confederates retired while the enemy were waiting for reinforcements to pursue them.

A gentleman from Pascagoula reports the capture of the Nineteenth Connecticut regiment and two batteries from New Orleans.

Our pickets are near Algiers, opposite New Orleans.

OCCUPATION OF TULLAHOMA BY ROSECRANS' TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1863.—The following was received this evening:—

Headquarters, Department of the Cumberland, Tullahoma, Tennessee, July 1, 1863, via Murfreesboro', July 2.

Maj. Gen. HALLECK, General-in-Chief—

I telegraphed you on Sunday the occupation of Shelbyville and Manchester. On Monday it rained hard all day, rendering the roads unpassable. It was found impossible to move our artillery or to get our troops into position until this morning, when a general advance was ordered.

General Thomas yesterday made a reconnoissance on two roads, and General M'Cook on one road, reporting the enemy in force at this place, with the addition of Buckner's division, which arrived Monday evening.

On advancing this morning, it was found that the enemy had fled in haste last night, much demoralized, leaving strong fortifications, a small quantity of stores and three siege guns in our possession. They took the direction of Winchester, Tennessee.

General Thomas should be on their flank to night. General Sheridan and Brannan marched into town at half-past eleven o'clock to day taking a few prisoners.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major General.

☞We publish the following letter as it was handed us, without crossing an *i* or dotting a *t*! It speaks for itself. How the Abolition opponents of *the Union* will writhe under its lash! Let every body read it:

BEDFORD, July 3d, 1863.

Bellowing for the Union and the Constitution has become the stock in trade of the rebel sympathizers who have been caught in the act. It is like the thief crying stop thief.

It has becom an established fact in the minds of all thinking men, that the United States of America is one Great estate, bequeathed by the Great fathers as an *undivided* inheritance of the Great family Pollitic. And that the Constitution is the aproved Will of the *fathers:* that the President of the United States is the executor of that Will: and Congress and the legislator is our trustees. that the great end of all Good Government is to secure life liberty and property: and that Government is the best under which the People are the most Prosperous. Under the laws of the United States Wee enjoyed thes blessingsin a Greater degree than any other People in the world: and the great object to be obtained in the present contest is the *authority* of the *United States Government* over every foot of Soil that our Charters claim: to put down any attempt of any person or local class to usurp or seize any part of our undivided estate; Wee Want No Union With Men Who do not Want to live under and abide by the laws of the United States. Nor Will Wee ever Sheath the avenging Sword untill the last Author of usurpation and cecession shall atone with his blood for the crime of breaking our laws and the *declaration of Independence* that all men are free etc. Shal be acknowledged as the fundamental principle of our Government.

JOHN S. McKINLEY,
Co. B, 1st N. Y. Cavalry.

—MARRIED—

LITTEL—BEEGEL.—In Schellsburg, July 5th, by the Rev. B. H. Hunt, Mr. Pius Littel and Miss Catharine Beegle, both of this county.

—DIED—

HOOVER.—At Washington, N. C., on the 24th of March, of Typhoid Fever, Martin B. Hoover, son of John W. and Mary Hoover, of St. Clair township, Bedford co., aged 25 years and 4 months.

STECKMAN.—In Bloody Run, on the 29th ult., Albert Eli, son of James and Julia Steckman, aged 3 years, 3 months and 3 days.

"As the bird to its sheltering nest,
When the storm on the hills is abroad,
So Alie's spirit hath flown from this world of
To repose on the bosom of God; [unrest,
Where the sorrows of earth never more
May fling o'er its brightness a stain;
Where, in rapture and love, it shall ever adore,
With a gladness unmingled with pain;
And its thirst shall be slaked by the waters
which spring,
Like a river of light, from the throne of the
King!"

$50.00 REWARD.

The undersigned will pay the above reward to any one who will return to him a wooden box, containing a pair of gold spectacles, many valuable receipts and other important papers.

JOHN C. BLACK,
June 26. Bloody Run, Pa.

THE DISEASES OF ERROR.

(Les Maladies d'Erreur.)

I, John B. Ogden, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for perusal. The proper study of mankind is MAN. This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Melancholy, Insanity, Wasting Decay, Impotency, &c., &c.—Giving safe, speedy, and effectual prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge. Address

JOHN B. OGDEN, M. D.,
No. 60 Nassau St., New York.

May 22, 1863—3m.

Children owe much of their Sickness to Colds.—No matter where the disease may appear to be seated, its origin may be traced to suppressed perspiration or a Cold. Cramps and Lung Complaints are direct products of Colds. In short Colds are the harbingers of half the diseases that afflict humanity, for as they are caused by checked perspiration, and as five-eights of the waste matter of the body escapes through the pores, if these pores are closed, that portion of diseases necessarily follows. Keep clear, therefore, of Colds and Coughs, the great precursers of disease, or if contracted, break them up immediately, by a timely use of *Madame Porter's Curative Balsam.* Sold by all Druggists, at 13 cents and 25 cents per bottle.

Jan. 23, 1863.—1y.

NEW JERSEY LANDS FOR SALE.—ALSO, GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS.

Suitable for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 or 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by one dollar a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington township, Burlington county, New Jersey. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp, for a circular, to

B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
No. 90, Cedar street, New York, N. Y.

Jan. 16, 1863,—1 y.

RICHARD LEO,

MANUFACTURER OF
CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,
BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞Shop one door east of the residence of J. M. Russell, Esq., South side of the Public Square.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of William Stufft, late of Union township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS IMLER, Adm'r.

July 10, 1863—6ts

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Crisman, late of Liberty township, Bedford county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

LEWIS PUTT, Adm'r.

July 10, 1863—6ts.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

A new two storied Brick House and lot of ground in the borough of Bedford, formerly owned by William Spidel, situate on West Pitt Street.

May 8, 1806. O. E. SHANNON.

Judge Taylor's Estate.

NOTICE

is hereby given that the business of the late firm of Taylor & Mowry will be settled up by the undersigned. It is desirable that those who owe or have claims and whether they have the money to pay or not, call and close up their accounts as speedily as possible. JOHN A. MOWRY.

June 19, 1863.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford Co., the undersigned will offer for sale, on the premises, two miles south of the Borough of Bloody Run, on Saturday, 25th day of July next, all the following described property of Samuel H. Tate, Esq., late of the Borough of Bedford, deceased, (known as the Wigfoos property) to wit:

A TRACT OF LAND,

adjoining lands of Joseph W. Tate, Esq., on the west and north, Thomas Ritchey on the east, John Buzzard and others on the south, containing 38 acres and 146 perches, more or less, 30 acres of which are cleared and under good fence, about 5 acres are meadow, and a number of apple and other fruit trees thereon. The improvements are a double Log Dwelling House, Stable and other out buildings.

TERMS.—One third cash, at acknowledgment of deed, the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter without interest. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day.

☞For further particulars inquire of the undersigned.

H. NICODEMUS,
Bedford, June 19th, 1863. Adm'r.

Iron City College

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts.

The largest Commercial School of the United States, with a patronage of nearly 3,000 Students, in five years from 31 States, and the only one which affords complete and reliable instruction in all the following branches, viz: Mercantile, Manufacturers, Steam Boat, Railroad and Book-keeping. First Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship; also, Surveying and Mathematics generally.

$35.00

Pays for a Commercial Course. Students enter and review at any time.

☞Ministers' sons' tuition at half price.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful College view of 8 square feet, containing a good variety of writing, lettering and flourishing, inclose 24 cents in stamps to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.

June 19, 1863.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring, trusting or employing my son, William W. Sleek, a minor, as I am determined to enforce the laws against any person so offending.

As he left home without my knowledge, I will give five dollars to any one bringing him back.

JACOB A. SLEEK.

St. Clair tp., June 19, 1863.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of George C. Davis, late of St. Clair township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscribers residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are therefore notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS G. WRIGHT,
HENRY WHITTAKER,
June 19, 1863.—6ts. Ex'ors.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT!
SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS!

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity, that he has just opened out a new shop for the manufacture of Saddles, Bridles, Harness and everything usually in the saddlery line of business. His work will be warranted as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest. Having been employed, for some time, in some of the best manufactories in Pittsburg, he flatters himself that he is able to give entire satisfaction to all who may become his customers.—The public are invited to give him a call. Shop next door to the store of Captain Wm. States.

W. L. LFNTZ.

Bloody Run, June 12, 1863.

THE UNION
Volunteer Refreshment Saloon,
PHILADELPHIA,

Established for furnishing meals to soldiers on their way to and from the war, and the temporary cure of the sick,

Having been in operation two years, supported by private contributions, the ladies of the committee propose holding a Fair in aid of our fund, commencing at the Saloon on the 15th inst., to continue ten days.

The success of our first fair was due to the liberal patronage from all sections and classes, and we ask the inhabitants of Bedford and vicinity, to extend to this their aid. The express, collecting articles in your vicinity, will deliver to us any contributions of fruit, flowers, butter, eggs, &c., free of cost to the donors, and return all baskets or vessels that may be entrusted to their care.

Please direct as below, sending the name of the contributor with each lot, to be registered.

ARAD BARROWS, Chairman;
Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon,
Foot of WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philada.

June 12, 1863.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Nathan Layton, late of Monroe tp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford Co., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WESLEY M. AKERS,
June 12, 1863.—6ts. Adm'r.

FRANKLIN HIGH SCHOOL,
MARTINSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA.

The advantages afforded by this institution commend it to all who may desire a cheap, as well as thorough, education. Students are prepared for any class in college, whilst the elements of a sound, practical education receive special attention. No pains spared to secure the advancement of those committed to our care.

Next quarter opens Monday, August 3rd.

For particulars, address

P. WILLIARD, Principal.

June 26, 1863.—6ts.

J. B. Magill

Has just returned from the East with a large stock of all kinds of goods in his line, and will still be found at the sign of the

BLACK HORSE,

opposite Hafer's Hotel, where he is prepared to supply his customers and the public generally with

SADDLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
BRIDLES FROM $1 UP TO $10,
COLLARS, WHIPS, FLY-NETS, TRUNKS,
VALISES, CARPET BAGS, SATCHELS,

and many other articles too numerous to mention. Ladies, give him a call.

June 12, 1863.

Estate of Jacob Weaverling, dec'd.

Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Weaverling, late of West Providence township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ADAM WEAVERLING, Adm'r.

June 5, 1863—6ts

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Poor on the 5th of May, 1863, the following minute was adopted, viz:

"All persons having out door paupers shall notify the Steward of the Poor House of the fact within ten days, in default of which, persons claiming relief will forfeit their claims."

By order of the Directors.

T. R. GETTYS,
June 12, 1863. Clerk.

One Thousand

Yards of Venitian and all Wool Carpeting, Matting, Floor Cloth and Stair Linen, just received. Cheap for Cash or Wool. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 29, 1863.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the will of James Burns, sen., late of Juniata township, Bedford county, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned executors—that those indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES BURNS,
Juniata township,
EMANUEL STATLER,
Schellsburg, Ex'rs.

June 5, 1863—6ts*

Terrible Disclosures---Secrets for the Million.

A most valuable and wonderful publication. A work of 400 pages, and 30 colored engravings. Dr. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM, an original and popular treatise on Man and Woman, their Physiology, Functions, and Sexual disorders of every kind, with Never-Failing Remedies for their speedy cure. The practice of DR. HUNTER has long been, and still is, unbounded, but at the earnest solicitation of numerous persons, he has been induced to extend his medical usefulness through the medium of his "VADE MECUM." It is a volume that should be in the hands of every family in the land, as a preventive of secret vices, or as a guide for the alleviation of one of the most awful and destructive scourges ever visited mankind. One copy, securely enveloped, will be forwarded free of postage to any part of the United States for 50 cents in P. O. stamps, or three copies for $1. Address, post paid, DR. HUNTER. No. 3 Division Street, New York.

June 5, 1863—1yw

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

Having just received another supply, are now enabled to offer their friends and customers, many real bargains. Purchasers will be offered every inducement, and for their inspection we offer the largest and most varied assortment in Bedford county.

May 29, 1863.

GENTLEMEN,

Please call and see our Cloths and Cassimeres. Fifty pieces just opened. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 29, 1863.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

Lower & Rank,
WHOLESALE
TOBACCO SNUFF & SEGARS,
WAREHOUSE,
No. 146 North Third Street,
Between Cherry and Race, West Side,
PHILADELPHIA.

Country custom respectfully solicited. Our stock is large and will always be as low in price as any in the market. March 6, 1863—1y

VAN CAMP BUSH. WM. WESLEY KURTZ.

BUSH & KURTZ,

(Formerly BUNN, RAIGUEL & Co.)

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

Fancy Dry Goods,

No. 137 North Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Silks and Dress Goods, Linens and White Goods, Laces and Embroideries, Shawls, Ribbons and Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves and Notions.

ALSO—Bleached Shirtings, Colored Cambrics Flannels, Jeans, Ginghams, &c.

March 6, 1863.—1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 6, 1863—1y

WM. S. BOYD. JOHN L. HOUGH. W. S. BOYD, JR.

BOYD & HOUGH.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 17 SOUTH WATER ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—6m.

NEWLIN, FERNLEY & CO.
HARDWARE

JOBBERS AND IMPORTING MERCHANTS,
No. 337 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in Butcher's Edge Tools and Files, together with a general Stock of English and American Hardware.

March 6, 1863.—1y

J. H. ZIMMERMAN,
WITH
E. A. HENDRY,
SUCCESSOR TO HENDRY AND HARRIS,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
BOOTS & SHOES
No. 55 North Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—6m.

GILLETTE & SCOTT,

AUCTIONEERS AND
Commission Merchants
Jayne's Marble Building,
616 *Chestnut St.*, & 616 *Jayne St.*
PHILADELPHIA.

JNO. E. GILLETTE. B. SCOTT, JR.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,
AND
INDIA RUBBER SHOES,
NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET
OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

DR. TAYLOR, WM. K. HEMPHILL,

Taylor & Hemphill,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,
220 Market street, South side, between 2d and 3d,
PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—1y.

MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGAR
MANUFACTORY,
No. 313 North Third Street,
Second door below Wood,
PHILADELPHIA.

M. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

March 6,—1y.

A. A. SHUMWAY & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Boots & Shoes,

No. 221 Market Street, and 210 Church Alley,
PHILADELPHIA

March 7, 1863—1y.

ARMAR YOUNG, DAVID YOUNG, H. C. MOORE.

ARMAR YOUNG, BRO. & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
White Goods, Hosiery, Mitts, Gloves, Trimmings, &c., No. 429 Market Street, 418 Commerce street, PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863.—1y

United States Clothing Emporium.
GEO. W. REED & CO.
WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,
No. 423 Market Street, up stairs,
PHILADELPHIA

N. B.—A full assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Overalls and Gum Clothing, constantly on hand.

March 6, 1863—6m.

BLINDS & SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth St., Philadelphia, Manufacturer of
VENITIAN BLINDS and
WINDOW SHADES.

☞The largest and finest assortment in the City, at lowest prices. Blinds Painted and Trimmed equal to new. Store Shades made and lettered.

Apr. 17, 1863—2m.

MILTON COOPER, WM. M. PARHAM, ROBT. D. WORK.

COOPER, PARKHAM & WORK,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF
HATS, CAPS, FURS
AND
STRAW GOODS,
No. 51 North Third Street,
BETWEEN MARKET AND ARCH,
PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—1y

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

802 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,

Have always on hand a large Stock of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
suitable for Ladies' Gentlemen's or Boys' wear. Some of our own importation,

EXTRA FINE QUALITY.

Our assortment of Jewelry consists of the most fashionable and rich designs; as, also, the plainer and less expensive.

Silver Spoons, Forks, Pie, Cake and Fruit Knives; also, a large variety of fancy Silver Ware, suitable for Bridal Presents.

We have, also, on hand a most splendid assortment of

DIAMOND JEWELRY

of all kinds, to which we invite *SPECIAL* attention. Our prices will be found considerably less than the same articles usually sold for.

All kinds of Watches repaired in the very best manner, and warranted to give satisfaction.

WEDDING RINGS

on hand and made to order. Call or address

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
802 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

P. S.—The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver.

All orders from the country will receive especial attention. April 24.—3ms.

WATERMAN, YOUNG & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
107 NORTH THIRD STREET,
ABOVE CALLOWHILL,
PHILADELPHIA.

March 7, 1863—1y.

LEFEVRE, PARK & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

NOTIONS,

Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, White Goods

Umbrellas, Parasols, Looking Glasses, Shirts and Drawers, Yarns, &c.

No. 238 North Third Street, between Race and Streets, PHILADELPHIA

March 6, 1863—6m

MARTIN BUEHLER. R. H. HOWARD. GEO. BONBRIGHT. C. P. SUESSEROTT.

BUEHLER, HOWARD & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

No. 441 Market St., below Fifth,
PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—1y.

CH. G. SOWER, W. H. BARNES, F. C. POTTS.

SOWER, BARNES & CO.,

PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS IN

Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books

AND

STATIONERY,

No. 37, North Third Street, below Arch,
PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLISHERS OF PELTON'S OUTLINE MAPS AND KEYS,

The largest and best Outline Maps ever published

SANDER'S NEW READERS, GREENLEAF'S AND BROOKS' ARITHMETICS, &C.

Blank Books, Writing, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Papers.

March 6, 1863.

PETER ARMBRUSTER & BRO.,

No. 306 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

LOOKING GLASSES, COMBS, CEDAR WARE, CORN BROOMS & BRUSHES,

Laces, Cambrics, Jaconets, Mull Muslins, Gloves and Hosiery of all kinds,

And a general stock of FRENCH, GERMAN and ENGLISH GOODS.

March 6, 1863.—1y

JONES, WARNER & CO.

Successor to Fithian, Jones & Co.

Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

NO. 240 MARKET STREET

Five doors below Third, south side,

GIDEON F. JONES, RICHARD C. WARNER, DAVID C. GOLDEN. } Philadelphia

We cordially invite the attention of the merchants of Bedford county to our large assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

March 6, 1863—6m.

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, always under the market prices. We buy our goods exclusively for cash and by that means are enabled to buy very cheap. We sell at a very small advance and buyers can always save from 5 to 20 per cent by making their purchases of us. We have a large STOCK of MUSLINS, LINENS, DRESS GOODS, MEN'S WEAR, &c. To those about commencing housekeeping, one of the best stocks of furnishing goods in Philadelphia will be found here.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
102½ Market st. Phil'a.

March 6th, 1863—3mo.

DR. J. L. MARBOURG,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office, on Juliana St., opposite the Bank.

☞Night calls should be made at the residence of John G. Minnich. April 24, 1863—1y

BEAUTIFUL SUN UMBRELLAS

Just opened at CRAMER'S.

May 29, 1863.

WANTED.
5,000 Pounds of Wool,

at J. M. Shoemaker's store, for which the highest price will be paid in Cash or Store Goods.

Bedford, May 29—2m.

TO BUY CHEAP,

Call at CRAMER & CO'S OLD STORE. May 29.

HATS

To suit all tastes, just received at CRAMER'S.

May 29, 1863.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE

NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION!

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phil'a., Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT DYSPEPSIA JAUNDICE

Chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, swimming of the head hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL, OR BAD WHISKEY!

They WILL CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big bellied kegs under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivaled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
AND
CITIZENS,

Testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

From the Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD.

Eighth, below Coates st., Phil., Dec. 24.

From the wife of ALDERMAN WUNDER, Germantown.

Germantown, June 1, 1861.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—SIR:—It gave me pleasure two years ago, to give you a certificate, testifying what the German Bitters had done for me. I am now perfectly cured of all those diseases your medicine professes to cure, viz:—Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous debility, diseases of the Kidneys, &c. The powerful influence it exerts upon Nervous prostration is surprising. I have been consulted frequently in reference to your Bitters, and without hesitation, have recommended it for the above complaints, and in every instance it has effectually cured. Your medicine has a great reputation in Germantown and is now sold in every Drug store, and in most of the Grocery stores here. If any one should question what I say, let them come to Germantown, and I will prove to their satisfaction, that the Bitters have cured in this vicinity more than twenty cases of the above disease. Respectfully,

HANNAH WUNDER.

Main st., above Rittenhouse, Germantown, Pa.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631, Arch Street.

JONES & EVANS,

(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,) PROPRIETORS

For sale by the Druggists in Bedford.

George B. Amick, St. Clairsville.

J. M. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run.

John S. Schell, Schellsburg.

G. R. Barndollar, Woodberry.

June 13, 1862—1y.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.

All who have friends and relatives in the army or navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave soldiers and sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds Affecting Troops,

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the directions which are attached to each pot or box.

Sick Headache and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers,

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility induced by over Fatigue,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers Attention! Indiscretions of Youth

Sores and ulcers, blotches and swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the pills are taken night and morning, and the ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises,

To which every soldier and sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 pills, to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every soldier's knapsack and seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable remedies.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts, and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patieninte every disorder are affixed to each box.

January 23, 1863.—1y.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX PER CENT LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenties") will cease.

All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of July next.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent,
No. 114 S. Third St., Phil'a.

April 17, 1863.

ESTATE OF ELI FLUCK.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Eli Fluck, late of Hopewell township, Bedford County, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills for said county. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, to

GEO. G. GIBSON, Executor,
ap24-6t Hopewell, Bedford Co., Pa.

FOR SALE OR *TRADE!*

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO

Eighty acres of limestone land, on the Hollidaysburg pike, 2½ miles from Bedford—a part of the Wm. Smith lands—about 12 acres well timbered and ballance under fence and in a high state of cultivation.

ALSO—166¼ acres near Stonerstown- within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable. &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Mississippi river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 4, 1863. O. E. SHANNON.

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

Pension & Bunty Claims.

Cessna & Shannon have received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers Pensions & Bounty money. The earlier application is made the sooner claims will be attended to at Washington.

CESSNA & SHANNON,
January 2, 1863,—tf. Bedford, Pa.

AHEAD

OF ALL COMPETITION!

THE

Mammoth Stock

AT

J. M SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

SPRING WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.
Bedford, March, 6, 1863.

O Yes! O Yes!

I take this method of informing the public that I have taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, and will attend wherever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. Apply to

D. T. AKE.
St. Clairsville, Bedford Co., Pa.
December 19, 1862.—6m.

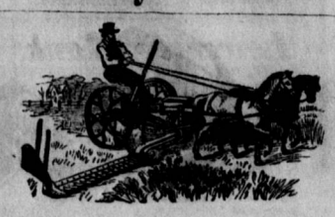
Notice to Trespassers.

All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on the premises of the subscribers, by hunting, fishing, or trespassing in any other way, as the law will be enforced against all offenders without respect to persons.

A. J. WISEGARVER, JACOB H. BOWSER,
PHILIP B. SHRINER, JAMES ANDERSON,
D. HERSHBERGER, JOHN W. CRISMAN,
ISAAC BERKHIMER, JESSE GRIFFITH,
THOMAS JONES, MICHAEL MILLER,
A. J. CRISMAN, JOSEPH GRIFFITH,
JOHN H. BOWSER, HENRY F. SMITH,
JOHN GRIFFITH.

May 29, 1863.

Hartley's Column.



Hartley is Agent for the Great Iron and Steel

Mowing Machine,

The last invention of the age.

Also—Agent for the World Renowned

"BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER."

Farmers desiring to procure either of the above machines, must order by the middle of April, as the demand will be greater than ever before. Send in your orders NOW!

Hardware in all its variety can be had at the

Mammoth Store

O F

William Hartley,

at low rates, as the greater part of his immense stock was purchased at the OLD PRICES

Hartley is sole agent in Bedford county, for the sale of the celebrated

CHAMBERSBURG COOK STOVE,

which is the *heaviest and best planned* Cook Stove ever sold in this county, as all must admit who *examine* it—call and see it.

HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE AND IRON

COOKING UTENSILS, POTS, WAFFLE IRONS, SKILLETS, GRIDDLES, GRIDIRONS, &C., IN GREAT QUANTITY.

Iron and Nails,

By the pound or ton.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,

BUILDING MATERIAL, LOCKS, HINGES,

GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS & OILS.

BRUSHES, of all kinds, at OLD PRICES.

PLANES, CHISELS, BRACES AND BITS.

WOODEN WARE.

SPAIN'S ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS,

Wash Boards, Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Tools and Findings of all kinds.

MOROCCO AND CALF SKINS.

Carriage Springs, Axles, Steel, Felloes, Bows, Enameled Muslin—Forks, Rakes, Scythe Snaths, Grind Stones. Grain Cradles, Shovels, Spades, Mill Saws, Meat Saws and Hand Saws.

A NEW ARTICLE OF COAL OIL,

the cheapest in town, as it does not burn away fast

TRY IT. The new Philadelphia INDIA RUBBER OIL PASTE.

BOOT AND SHOE BLACKING.

the best article of the kind made. Try a box.

COAL OIL LAMPS,

BLOODY RUN CASTINGS,

FRESH PHILADELPHIA GARDEN SEEDS

Warranted Genuine and Good.

Hartley is also agent for the unequaled

GUM ROLLER, GUM SPRING

Grain Drill;

This is now too well known to need commendation.

Hartley WARRANTS every machine sold to come up to the REPRESENTATION. He has sold to hundreds—and has had NO LAW SUITS. He is agent for the very best Farm Machinery and Cook Stoves the genius of man has yet produced. Any person wanting a Reaper, Mower, Cook Stove, Grain Drill, or Farm Implement of ANY DESCRIPTION will find it to their interest to buy from HARTLEY, both as to qualityt of goods and price.

Bedford, March 13, 1862.

Great Excitement!

Farquhar has Caught the Elephant!

Cheap Corner, Juliana Street.

The Elephant having created a great panic among buyers in consequence of his high price *freaks*, Farquhar, by his first arrival of CHEAP GOODS, captured the old *chap*, and those who wish to buy cheap can be accommodated at

CHEAP CORNER.

We are selling LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Delaines, Shalties, Lawns, Lustres, and Shepherds Plaids,
as low as they were twelve months ago.
Calicoes, Bleached and Brown Muslins, and all kinds of Mens' Wear, Ready Made Clothing, &c.,

25 Per Cent. Under Panic Price.

Our stock of BOOTS and SHOES is complete, and embraces every size and variety and of the best quality.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Coffee, Sugar, Imperial, Y. H. and Black Tea, best Golden Syrup, Baking Molasses, and every variety of Spices.

FISH AND SALT.

Shad, Mackerel and Herring, in barrels and half barrels, Ground Alum and Dairy Salt.

The public are cordially invited to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, May 1, 1863.

THE ELEPHANT LOOSE AGAIN!

—o-o—

REED AGAINST THE WORLD, FOR CHEAP SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF WHICH HE HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND INTENDS SELLING AT DECIDEDLY LOW PRICES!

also,

Hardware, Queensware and Groceries of all descriptions, all of which contain bargains of the rarest kind, and will be sold either for cash or trade.

Customers will find it greatly to their advantage to give him a call at the Emporium of Trade, opposite Hafer's Hotel.

N. B.—No trouble to show goods. ap24

KIMMELL HOUSE,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
C STREET, BETWEEN 4½ AND 6TH STREETS,
Near the National Hotel, and two squares from the Railroad Depot,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Fine Parlors for the Accommodtion of Ladies.

Room and Board per day	$2 00
Room and Board per week	10 00
Rooms, alone, per day	1 00
Meals, each,	50
Meals, per week, alone,	5 00
Lodging, if the room is vacated by 7 a. m.	50

The KIMMELL HOUSE is newly and elegantly furnished, and in every respect a first class Hotel. I invite the public to call and examine.

A. F. KIMMELL, Proprietor.

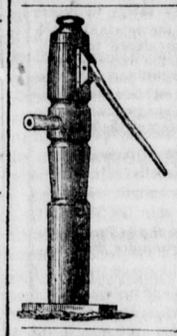
The best Livery Stable in the City, Attached.

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The following Stages run from the Kimmell House daily: To Leonardtown, St. Mary's Co., Md., via Jurrattsville, T. B. Beantown, Byrontown, Hewesville, Charlotte Hall, Chaptico, and Leonardtown. Also a tri-weekly line to Port Tobacco, leaves the Kimmell House every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at ½ past 7 a. m., via Piscataway, Duffield, to Port Tobacco.

A. F. KIMMELL, Agent.

January 16, 1863.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.
Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

NEW GOODS!

The subscribers have just received a new supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which in addition to their previous stack, renders the present assortment complete.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE GREAT ADVANCE IN GOODS THEY STILL HAVE SOME BARGAINS TO OFFER, AND RESPECTFULLY ASK BUYERS

TO CALL AND EXAMINE

BEFORE PURCHASING.

A. B. CRAMER & CO

March 20, 1863.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

T. R. GETTYS has just returned from the East, where he has availed himself of all the recent improvements in the Photographic art, and is now prepared to furnish Pictures of every style and as perfect as can be had at any of the city establishments. His Photographs, especially his "*Card De Visites*," cannot be excelled, in proof of which he only asks his friends and the public generally to call and see for themselves.

He has brought with him a splendid stock of

ROSEWOOD, EBONY AND GILT FRAMES,

of all sizes, ranging in price from

50 Cents to 5 Dollars.

Also a variety of frames for card pictures, as low as 20 CENTS each.

Also a variety of BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, varying in price from

75 Cents to 9 Dollars,

and holding from 12 to 100 PICTURES.

These FRAMES and ALBUMS are made of the finest materials and are the cheapest ever offered to the citizens of Bedford county, and being determined to sell CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST e can assure his customers that they need not go lsewhere to find as good an article at the same rice. His motto is "quick sales and small profits."

T. R, GETTYS.

April 10, 1863.

Economy is Wealth!

CURE YOUR COUGH FOR 13 CTS.

The BEST and CHEAPEST Household REMEDY in the World.

Madame ZADOC PORTER'S

GREAT COUGH REMEDY.

Madame ZADOC PORTERS Curative Balsam is warronted if used recording to the directions, to cure in all cases Coughs Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all affections of the throat and Lungs.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam is prepared with all the requisite care and skill, from a combination of the best remedies the vegetable kingdom affords, its remedial qualities are based on its power to assist the healthy and vigorous circulation of the blood, thro' the Lungs. It is not a violent remeby, but emolient warming, searching and effective; can be taken by the oldest person or the youngest child.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam has been in use by the public for 18 years, and has acquired its present sale simply by being recommended by those who have used it to their afflicted friends and others.

MOST IMPORTANT.—Madame Zadoc Porter's Curative Balsam is sold at a price which brings it in the reach of every one to keep it convenient for use of a single bottle will prove to be worth 100 times its cost.

NOTICE.—SAVE YOUR MONEY!—Do not be persuaded to purchase articles at 4s. to $1 which do not contain the virtues of a 13 cent bottle of Madame Porters Curative Balsam. the cost of manufacturing which is as great as that of almost anyother medicine and the very low price at which it is sold, makes the profit to the seller apparently small, and unprincipled dealers will sometimes reccommend other medicines on which their profits are larger, unless the customer insist upon having Madame Porter's and no other. ASK for Madame Porter's Curative Balsam, price 13 cents, and in large bottles at 25cents, and take no other. If you cannot get it at one store you can at another.

☞Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers at 13 cts., and in larger bottles at 25 cts.

HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors,
NEW YORK.

January, 23, 1863,—1y.

HARDWARE,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Stoves & Tin Ware,

SIGN OF THE "MILL SAW."

BLYMIRE & SON have returned from the cities with a new and full assortment of everything in their line of business.

HARDWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AXES, ADZES, DRAW KNIVES, HATCHETS, HAMMERS, BUTCHER'S, SPENCER'S, GREVE'S, BOCKER'S AND OTHER FILES.

Our Stock of Shelf Hardware is complete.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS OF ALL KINDS.

Our stock of CUTLERY is large, of latest styles, and best quality.

STOVES.

Our Stove Department is complete, being the largest assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR & HEATING STOVES IN BEDFORD COUNTY.

We have the sole agency for the

WELLINGTON COOKING STOVE,

which we will warrant the best Stove in market.

WOODEN WARE OF ALL KINDS,
Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, Brushes, Churns, Baskets, Wash Boards, Bowls, &c.

IRON, GLASS, NAILS, PUTTY, OILS,
Paints, Turpentine, Benzine, Pipes, Tobacco, &c.

We have a beautiful assortment of
COAL OIL LAMPS,
Also, WICKS, GLOBES, SHADES & CHIMNEYS.
Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Findings, Pegs, Awls, Needles, Awl Hafts, Thread, &c.

TINWARE.

We are prepared to Wholesale and Retail Tinware on very moderate terms.

SPOUTING and JOB WORK done to order.

We ask the attention of the public to our stock of goods. We can sell Shelf Hardware, with few exceptions, at our old rates, and articles that have advanced, we will sell as LOW as the LOWEST.

GEORGE BLYMIRE & SON.

Bedford, March13, 1863.

MANHOOD.
How Lost! How Restored!!

Just published, in a sealed envelope. Price 6 cts.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book*, &c.

The important fact that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines or the dangerous application of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and other empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment as adopted by the celebrated author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under Seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post office box, 4586.
October 17, 1862.

Glen Savage Mills.

The subscriber having a large Steam Saw Mill erected on the late George Mowry tract of timber land, is now ready to receive orders for

LUMBER,

such as White Pine Boards, Plank, Spruce Scantling and Boards, Plastering Lath, Shingling Lath, Shingles, Fencing Boards and Bridge Timbers of any length up to thirty-six feet, Oak or Pine.

☞Orders left at my house in Bedford, or at the Mills, will be thankfully received. Prices moderate.

THOS. C. GARRETT.

Bedford, January 2, 1863.—6m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted by the register of Bedford co., on the will of John Kinton, late of Napier tp., dec'd, to the subscribers, and that all persons indebted to said estate are hereby required to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon are notified to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

VALENTINE B. WERTZ, }
THEODORE KINTON, } Executors.
June 12, 1863.—6ts.

★★★

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE

LINIMENT

THE

GREAT REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS. SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN. it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, Rheumatic Disorders of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the *best* known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a radical cure.

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, *CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.*

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
the Great Natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

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Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

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Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

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Cures Toothache in one minute.

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DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

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Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Taken internally cures Colic, Cholera Morbus and Cho.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
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DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

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DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years attest the fact.

To Horse Owners!.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a *radical cure*. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

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Infallible Liniment,

IS THE

SOLDIER'S FRIEND,

And thousands have found it truly

A Friend in Need.

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO.
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.
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☞Sold by all dealers everywhere.
December 5, 1862.—1y